VOL. 7-NEW SERIES NO 278. .

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WELCOME TO THEM ALL. Scores of new subscribers are daily

LEADERS ARE POWERLESS.

Democrats in the House again at the Mercy of the Filibusterers,

SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET A QUURUM.

Several Democrats, Among Them Bourke Cockean, Refrained from Voling-An Amendment to the Rules,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5 .- The fillustering of the last two days again had to the House to-day. In spite of the iny weather there was a crowd in the city full representation on the floor. The Democratic side of the chamber was ar from overflowing, although Col, Ike I'V, the assistant sergeant-at-arms, who is generally known as the Democratic whip," had succeeded, as he thought, in ecuring the attendance of twenty-eight mocrats who had been absent yester

day's Journal Mr. Boutelle tried to rebefore. Hy his efforts to obtain consider his Hawalian resolution ipitated a sharp contest with the

Mr. Catchings was trying to obtain Mr. Catchings was trying to obtain recognition at the same time, and though the Speaker had recognized him Mr. Rotteile continued to demand consideration of his resolution. He stated that his resolution was still pending, as it was unacted upon when the House adjourned yesterday, and that as it was a privileged resolution it should have preference over all other business. The Speaker replies that he had recognized the gentleman from Mississippi, who wished to make a report from the Committee on Rules, and that such resolutions were of the highest other privileged resolutions

Bonte le Demands Recognition,

Mr. Boutelle insisted that his resolution was before the House and had not yet been disposed of, and asked the Speaker where it had gone. The Speaker replied

where it had gone. The Speaker replied that on the question of its consideration no quorum had voted.

Mr. Boutelle: Yesterday the House falled to decide what would be done with it. Where has that resolution gone, Mr.

Speaker (with a slight show of irtation): It is exactly where it was.
The Speaker was meanwhile violently building with his gavel in a vain effort restore order, but Mr. Boutelle was not to be satisfied with such a disposition of his question and continued to demand

gnition.

Burrows, of Michigan, then joined in meles and he and Mr. Boutelle took a tion at the foot of the first aisle endeavored to get the Speaker's eye. Speaker refused to recognize any however, and continued to appeal for der, which was finally secured.

Immediately afterwards Mr. Burrows
as recognized and stated that he wished

all objections against the reson to be offered. Mr. Boutelle, however, was not so easily isposed of, and said defiantly that he was entitled to an answer

ecognized the gertleman from Missis-ippl, and directed the clerk to read the relation which he had offered.

The resolution was then read, at first amid a great uproar in the House, which gradually subsided. It is as follows: Resolved. That after the passage of solution, the House shall meet at at intervening motion, except con-ce reports, and reports from the cuttee on Rules, the journal shall ad, business under clause 1, rule 24, be disposed of, the Speaker shall the committees for reports, and the House shall resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on thate of the Union for the considera-of House bill 4811; that general the on said bill shall be limited to hour of adjournment on Wednesday, lith of January; that on Thursday, lith day of January, said bill shall read through and shall from day to be open to amendment in any part cof, that on Thursday, the 25th day lanuary, at the hour of 12 o'clock the Committee of the Whole, shall be reported to the House; that the previous pending amendments and the bill to amendments, on the engrossment and third reading, on motion to re-commit, with or without instructions, should such the House shall take a recess until a o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to general debate on such bill only.
General leave to print remarks on said

bill is hereby given. That without other motion the vote shall then be taken pending amendments, on the engross mit without instructions, should motion be made on the final pas-of the bill, and on a motion to re-

are naving been read. Mr. Burws raised the question of consideration,
the Speaker announced that under
mer rulings the question of consideion could not be raised upon a report
to the Committee on Rules, Mr. Bouappealed from the decision of the
are but the Speaker to fine. air, but the Speaker refused to en-

Where the Rule Originated.

Burrows then stated in a quiet way be wished to ask Mr. Catchings her the rule just read had had its mmittee on Rules. Catchings replied that it had ori-

ated in the Committee on Rules. ir. Burrows stated that he was aware the Committee on Rules had the to originate rules, and that such been the ruling of the Chair some Continuing, he said that under provision is made for the disa of all propositions introduced in buse, directing to what committee ided specifically that all proposi-outhing the rule and joint rules r of business should be referred ation which not only related to the business but involved a change oles of the House. It particular it ed the rule which provided to laily meeting of the House at 1 k, and the practice, which has Into a rule, that no speech could be The proposition under con on changed the rules, and went the question or order of business; contended that all such prop should have their inception in the and be referred to the Committee es. That not being done, Mr. Burholes had no jurisdiction and could not being in any such rule as the one offered by Mr. Catchings. He asserted that the spring.

committee had no more jurisdiction or right to do such thing than any other committee of the House. The rule provid-ing that all such propositions should be re-ferred to the Committee on Rules pre-supposed that they originated in the House He was aware by stated that the House. He was aware, he stated, that the Chair had ruled to the contrary, but he was satisfied in his own mind that such propositions should first have their inception in the House.

Boutelle Squelched.

The Speaker read the ruling made by him in the Fifty-second Congress, sus-taining his present ruling, but he did not know whether an appeal had ben entered against it or not

Mr. Burrows said that that rolling provided for the order of business, and not

for a change of rules.

The Speaker: The gentleman will understand that almost any order fixing the order of business is a change of rules.

Mr. Boutelle again arose, and was asked by the Speaker for what purpose he de-

"For a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker," replied Mr. Boutelle,
"The gentleman will state it," said the

I desire to know," said Mr. Boutelle "under what rule of the House did the Chair decline to entertain my appeal."

The Speaker answered somewhat tartly that it was not the duty of the Chair, on demand or request of the gentleman from Malne, to furnish him with any information. (Laughter along the Democratic side.)

The question was then put on Mr. Catchings' motion for the previous question, which was ordered by a viva voce vote, the House dividing on party lines.

Mr. Boutelle called for a division, and as he took his seat, shouted to his Republican colleagues; "Don't vote; don't vote;"

Forty-One Short of a Quorum.

The result was that the Republicans strictly abstained from voting, and the Democrats crst only 13s votes, forty-one short of a quorum.

Mr. Catchings asked for the yeas and nays, and after the call had been com-

hays, and after the call had been com-pleted Mr. Springer asked that the names of those voting should be read. This was done, showing that 169 had voted in the affirmative (all Democrats) and one in the negative (Bell, of Colorado). Before the vote was announced Mr.

Campbell (Dem., New York,) said that he was paired with Mr. Belden (Rep., New York) on a personal question, but he voted now to make a quorum.

He made the statement because the

newspapers had commented upon his not voting yesterday. Mr. Sperry (Dem., of Conn.,) did not vote. Neither did Messrs. Haines (Dem., New York.), Cadmus (Dem., New Jersey.), Cockran (Dem., New York.), and Blanchard and Price (Dems. Louisians). (Dems., Louisiana.), all voted with their party asssociates.

No quorum having voted, Mr. Catchings No quorum having voted, Mr. Catchings moved a call of the House, which showed the presence of 273 members, 94 more than a quorum. Mr. Catchings moved to dis-pense with further proceedings under the call, and, although no quorum is necessary on this question, it afforded an opportunity for a smalli filibuster, and Mr. Reed demanded a division. The vote resulted—Yeas, 144; nays, 49; but Mr. Reed thought that the question should be de-termined by tellers, and accordingly he and Mr. Catchings went through the form counting the vote, and announced that ere were 135 in the affirmative and 10 in the negative. Accordingly, it was ex-pected that further proceedings under the call should be dispensed with, and the question recurred on Mr. Catchings's motion for the previous question. The ayes and noes were ordered, and again the Republicans remained dumb while 169 Democrats voted to order the previous question, the names being read. As the majority still lacked ten of a quorum, Mr. Catchings again moved a call of the House, and on this question Mr. Reed again called for a division, stating, sotte voce, that "All we need is mathematics.

The Democrats Again Ye d.

The motion of Mr. Catchings was agreed to by a vote of 104 year to 31 nays, and this, the second call, showed the presence of 257 members.

Mr. Catchings again moved to dispens with further proceedings under the call, and this was ordered after a short skirnish, led by Mr. Burrows. The motion to order the previous question then recurred, and the roll was again called. Before this was completed, the clerk becoming weary of the monotonous round of roll-calls, began to stur over the titles, and finally came down to calling the members

The Democrats seemed further off than

ever from a quorum, for on the third call of yeas and nays but 168 members voted, as against 169 on the second and first. Mr. Catchings, however, did not lose heart. and again moved a call of the House which showed the presence of 271 members It being then ordered that further pro-ceedings under the call be dispensed with the question recurred on Mr. Catchings motion to order the previous question.

The fourth roll-call resulted: Yeas, 166;
nays, none. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.),
asked that the names of those voting
should be read, which was done—his pur-

Mr. Catchings then threw up the sponge, and at 3:50, at his instance, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

BANKING RUMORS.

A Report that St. Nicholas is to Be Re organized-A Consolidation,

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- Wall street was busy to-day with rumors of new banks and bank organizations, and some of the one report, which has a good deal of truth back of it, was that a number wealthy men have under contemplation the reorganization of the St. Nicholas Bank. The idea is to put new men throughout in the bank, make its capital one million with a surplus of equal amount, and put ex-Comptroller Theodore

W. Myers in as president.

Another matter that is interesting in the street, is the reported pooling of the business of the Southern and United business of the Southern and United States National Banks, the consolidated concern being continued under the name of the former. It is known that a plan of consolidation is being considered by the United States people, but it is pro-bable nothing will be done until after Tuesday next, On that day the dire tors of the Southern National will meet to take action on the proposed reduc-tion of capital, and it is said that a new president will be named to succeed W.

W. Flannagan, who will retire.
President Parker, of the United States National Bank, wishes to retire, it is said, but the report that he will be succeeded by Logan G. Murray, now president of the Tradesmen's National Bank, on Broadway, is utterly without foundation.

Councillors Fight.

MADRID, Jan. 5.-At the opening to day of the new municipal Council, at Malaga, the members became involved in disputes that ended in scenes of vioience. Several of the councillors en gaged in fisticuffs, and a free fight ap peared to be imminent. A general row was averted only by the hasty adjournment of the Council. A similar scene took place at the meeting of the new Council of Madrid. Owing to the ex-ceedingly free criticism of his acts indulged in by the councillors, the Mayor resigned. He will probably be succeeded by the Duke of Tamares, who was one of the party that accompanied the In-fanta Eulalia to the United States last

TARIFF CAUSES DELAY. of Congress who were his contemporaries DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

REAL FIGHT UPON FREE COAL, IRON, SUGAR, AND INCOME TAX.

Wilson Bill Does Not Gain Strength-Democrats Divided Upon It-What the Mine Owners Ask For,

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, Washington, January 5, 1893.

Another congressional day has been frittered away and again the overwhelm ing Democratic majority have demowill not support. The fact that a cau duced a number of representatives to refrain from voting, in order that the bill would not be introduced until the can curewas over. The Hawaiian subterfuge

was discarded this morning and it was clearly developed that the tariff was really the animus of the delay. The Committee on Rules brought in a rule providing for the final vote on January 25th, allowing five days for general speeches and in balance of the time for discussion in Committee of the Whole. Vainly were quested to answer to their names while a quorum was at many times ap parently in the House, the members would not vote. This is the beginning of the fight within the party over the fariff measure proposed by its own com-mittee. This fight is largely upon the features find a following which would rather oppose the first introduction of the bill than wait to make war on the

The Wilson bill does not seem to gain strength and support, and the very fact of these delays, and the call for a cau-cus, evidences the fact that the Democrats are divided upon its merits.

What t'e Mine Owners Want.

The mine owners, operators, and employee of the transporting companies ask only of the Virginia delegation that is the government to the present time th average tariff on coal has been \$1 per too It is now 75 cents per ton, and was kep at this figure in both the Morrison and

The principal markets for this coal are the New England States, and the shipping points, Newport News and Lambert's Point, send over 2,000,000 tons annually to them. About one-third only of this is used by the manufacturers, and the bal-ance by the railroad and steamship lines. The competition between the Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania regions in this market has reduced the price since 1873 just one-half, leaving a very small profit now to the shippers

cents per ton, one-third of the present rate, would destroy all the profit in the New England markets for the Virginia mines. Herotofore the Virginia delega-tion has been solid for the retention of this duty. No party whip has ever drive them from what they considered the pro-per protection of this Virginia interest Our present Governor offered the amend ment in the House to the report of the committee on the Mills bill restoring the duty on coal. This duty puts at least \$1,000,000 annually in the United States Treasury, which, at this time, with the deficit altendy existing, cannot be spared.

The average percentage in the McKin ey bill is 48 per cent. The Treasury De reduced to 49 per cent, while coal, which is only a little more than one-half of this percentage, is put upon the free list.

O'Ferrall's on cessor.

The question of the successorship in Congress to Governor O'Ferrall is still a matter of considerable speculation here The placing of the date of the nomination little time for any canvass in the should be an opposition tieled in the field. Besides Mr. Gordon and Mr. Levy. State Senator Walton, Messrs. Smith Turner. A. Moore, and Micajah Woods are also mentioned as candidates before

he convention. The selection of the Supreme Court judgeships by the caucus to night is awaited with great interest by the Vir ginia contingent here. With the promi-nent cardidates, however, it is thoroughly agreed that the court will be an admirable one in any event.

Duty on Sumae It was recently stated that Congressmen Jones and Meredith, of Virginia, would vigorously oppose the reduction of the duty on sumae proposed by the Wilson but as the gathering and manufacture of su mac were important industrial pursuits which gave employment to hundreds o faborers of all classes in their congressional districts. When spoken to on the subject yesterday Congressman Jone stated positively that it was not his in tention to do anything that would hinder or endanger the passage of the Wilson bill

by the House.
"There are a great many industries in
the district that I represent of importance
in their several localities, that it is claimed will be unfavorably affected by this bill, and at the proper time I propose to do all in my power to protect their interests, but other sections of this country have numerous local interests that will be affected by this reform, and I am compelled to recognize the fact that in some instances personal and local desires must subordinated to the general good, and I believe that the principles of tariff re-form embodied in the Democratic plat-form, should be carried out, and the oftrepeated promises of the party in this direction fulfilled. Besides, it must be borne in mind that the vast army of con sumers, a large majority of whom be to the laboring classes, have rights which are entitled to consideration as well as the

In taking this stand, no one can charge that Congressman Jones is influenced by the fear or favor of the administration. He was never begulled by the bewitching music of the cuckoo clock in the memorable fight for free silver during the extra session, but was one of the champions of the white metal who never yielded a single point, but fearlessly upheld the shes and sentiment of the people he represented from the beginning of the fight to its close, with a consistency that proved his earnestness for the success of the cause he espoused.

manufacturers.

No h Care 1 in Officer

Congressman Alexander, of North Caro-lina, was not in the least spoiled by his holiday vacation, but resumed work in earnest on the first day of his returb. He was at the Department of the Inte-He was at the Department of the Interior yesterday, and hopes very soon to place one or more of his constituents on the United States pay-roll. He has endorsed Mr. Helms for the postmastership of Monroe, N. C., and will call on Postmaster-General Bissell to-morrow to

urge his appointment.
Colliector Simmons, of North Carolina,
was on the floor of the House to-day, and
received a cordial greeting from the North
Carolina congressmen and other members

n Congress.

There was only one change in the fourth L. A. Taylor was appointed at Black Ridge, Mecklenburg county, vice H. C. Taylor, resigned. North Carolina was overlooked entirely.

Kup the the

Collector Kope Ellas has settled a ques-Collector Kope Edias has settled a question that has for some time been a subject of annoyance to the Democratic party of North Carolina, and by his voluntary act releved the President from a situation that was slightly embarrasssing, to say the least of it. Knowing that the opposition to his confirmation by the Senate, which resulted so unfavorably to him during the extra session, would be reduring the extra session, would be re-newed during the present session, he today wrote the President a patriotic letter

declining the appointment,
Mr. Elfas was appointed as collector by the President in opposition to the endor ment of Senator Vance, but Mr. Elias had been a staunch Cleveland man, and at the convention in Chicago was active and ear-nest in his support of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The stout opposition to his confirmation made by Senator Vance resulted in the non-action of the Senate during the extra session, and although the President would certainly have sent the name of Mr. Elias in again, the latter has relieved him by his voluntary resignation. The President may, however, find it both convenient and agreeable to offer some other position to Mr. Elias. In the fight against the confirmation of Mr. Elias that of Collector F.N. Simmons.

of the Eastern district, also became involved. This resignation, however, solved the entire matter, and Mr. Simmons will be confirmed without further delay.
Mr. Simmmons arrrived in the city toand will probably remain until he is

His Successor As predicted some time ago in this correspondence, that the successor to Col. Cope Elias as collector of the Eastern evenue district of North Carolina would some one acceptable to both the North rollna senators, it was stated this evenon high authority that Mr. Melville on aigh authority that air. Melville Carter, of Asheville, would in a few s be appointed to the position. This strong appointment, and will doubt-be acceptable to the Senate.

Messrs. R. B. Glenn, the United States listrict attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina, and D. A. Covington, assistant attorney for the same disct, were at the Department of Justice

General and Mrs. Peyton Wise have re turned to Washington, and the General is busy in his committee arranging the details for the long winter's work.

The Pilot Bill, Col. R. C. Marshall, representing the Virginia Pilots' Association, called upon Senator Ransom, chairman of the Com mittee on Commerce of the Senate, with respect to two Senate bills referred to his committee affecting the interests of the State pilots of the United States. One of the bills presented is identical with one which has been regularly defeated by each suggesting Commerce for years. The each succeeding Congress for years, other provides for the establishment the government of a general pilot system for the entire United States.

NEW WAY OF HANDLING STRIKES The Northern Pacific Took the Bull by

the Horns and Won. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.-The Northern Pacific Railroad Com: ay are paying the interest due on fis first mortgage bonds Railroad magnates and Wall-street mer generally are discussing the manner in which the threatened strike on the North-ern Pacific was handled. It was something never before adopted in the hisirst heard of the threatened strike, the issued a schedule of prices, but the men

o accede to the terms.

The receivers secured the names and addresses of every employe of conse-quence and applied to the court for an injunction restraining these men from in-juring the company's property, or in any way interfering with its business or in-fluencing any employe to neglect his work. They had a copy of this order served on the above employes, and leaders of

the labor unions ten days or more before the day set for the strike.

Then the receivers secured conferences with the leaders of the men, advised them to secure counsel and lay their case and grievances before the court, and set-tle the case in that manner. This the men decided to do. The strike did not the injunction against them. The reply with any changes in their schedule which the court may recommend, after hearing the men's side of the case. Financial men here consider it a great and important change in the methods

of settling disputes between railroad em-

AN EIGHT HOUR POLICY. Gladstone's Concession to the Labor Ele ment_The Rio Situation.

LONDON, Jan 5.-In the House of Commons to-day H. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, replying to a question asked by John Burns, a so-cialist member, said that he had care-fully considered the question of reducing the hours of labor in the ordnance face hours of labor in the ordinance lac-ries. As a result of this consideration of Government had decided to reduce a number of working hours to forty-tht weekly. He believed this could be e with advantage to the public serv-and to the employes. The change old be made at the Woolwich ordnance actory and elsewhere as soon as the nec-ssary arrangements could be made. Burns thanked Campbell Mannerman in

the name of the men employed in the fac-tories, and then asked if the wages would be reduced. The Minister of War replied that they would not, and the answer was received with cheers.

nation at Pla questions were asked in the House to-day regarding the situation at Rio, and the protection afforded British interests.

Sir Ukay Shutttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, replied that there were four British war ships at Rio, which was a greater number than any other country had there. These vessels were sufficient to protect British interests. The Admiralty had no intention of directing the com-mander of the British North American soundron to proceed to Rio, and the Gov-ernment had every confidence in Captain Lang, the present British naval command-

er there. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett asked, "Do you imply that the British squadron at Rio is stronger in point of armement than other squadrons there? I ask the question," he added, "because the ships representing one naval power there are wice as strong as the British ships." The Secretary replied that the Admiral ty was of the opinion that the British force at Rio was sufficient to perform its

Linusny Renominated, 22. NKFORT, K.Y., Jan. 5.—United States Senator William Lindsay was re-nominated by acclamation by the joint Democratic executive caucus to-night,

The five story granite block, at Worcester, Mass., owned by R. C. Fogler, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday

SPEAKER CRISP MAKES AN APPEAL FOR THE TARIFF BILL.

Bourke Cockran and Other Members Point Out Their Objections to the Measure-Efforts at Secrecy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5 .- Unusual precautions were taken to preserve the secrecy of the proceedings of the caucus of the Democrats of the House on the tariff bill to-night. The correspondents' rooms attached to the press gallery, which have been open to reporters on similar occasions ever since the Fiftieth Congress, were opened as usual by the officials in charge, but immediately after the caucus had been called to order, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Ike Hill, with one of the assistant door-keepers, closed them under orders as was said of Chairman Holman, and the reface the corridors in a state of un-rest, while the proceedings were in pro-gress. It recalled the time when Senator Ingalis succeeded in having the correspondents' and telegraph operators' rooms on the Senate side of the building closed to reporters during executive sessions of that body. The House press corres-pondents' room is shut off from the hall of the House and from the press gallery by heavy doors, through which it would be impossible to hear anything. It was five minutes after 8 when Chair-man Holman rapped the caucus to order and Reading Clerk Houghteling began to call the roll. One hundred and fortyseven members answered to their names

Speaker Crisp's Appeal. It was determined to limit the speeches to five minutes, and Speaker Crisp was accorded the floor to open the proceed-ings. He declared that it was the duty ings. He declared that it was the duty of the members of the Democratic party to stand together in support of the tariff measure reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and recalled promises and pledges of the past to the public in regard to this matter. He said President Cleveland and the Democratic materials of the public in the context of the c dent Cleveland and the Democratic majority in Congress had been elected for the purpose of carrying out the will of the people expressed at the posts in 1832 upon the Chicago platform, and he urged united action by the majority. "If any man objects to the provisions of the bill," he said, "let him state his objections on the floor in open debate, and then if he cannot support the bill, he can vote cannot support the bill, he can vote against it."

an unusually large attendance, and great-er than had been anticipated on this oc-

casion. One hundred and nine members are a majority of the Democratic mem-

his seat. Gen. Sickles, of New York, one of the tweive Denocratic members from that State who were present, followed in the Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, next rose. He outlined his objections to the bill in accordance with his well-known views.

Cochran Airs His Objections. Bourke Cockran then pointed out what e deemed to be the undesirable features

of the proposed legislation.

Mr. Cockran spoke in his accustomed impassioned manner, and at the close of his remarks he was given a round of ap-

Speaker. Crisp, and urged the members to lay aside their differences and par-sonal prejudices and rally to the support of the Committee on Ways and Means in their effort to meet the just expecta-Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, pointed out some of the matters in which the bill did

not go far enough to suit him, and he would like to have it amended. Internal Revenue Features.

John De Witt Warner, of New York, and Thos. Dunn English, of New Jer-sey, gave their reasons for wishing the internal revenue features presented to the House in a separate bill. Mr. Carter, of Pennsylvania, offered

the following:

Resolved. That the Committee on Ways and Means be required to report all internal revenue measures in a separate bill; such bill to be brought before a Democratic caucus before discussed in Committee of the Whole or in the House Speaker Crisp thereupon again look the loor. He referred to the manner in which amendments to the McKinley bill had been proposed and adopted while that measure was pending in the Fifty-first Congress. He said he did not believe that would be any ground for complaint on the part of Democrats at the course of the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to the internal revenue fea-tures of the proposed bill. In accordance with the suggestions that had been made he would accept an amendment to his resolutions which had been introduced as the beginning of the caucus, providing for additional time in which the income tax might be discussed. This amendmen was made to give two days, with nigh sessions, to this feature, whereupon Messrs. Warner and Carter withdrew their motions, and the Speaker's resolutions were adopted by acclamation,

Mr. Crisp's Resolutions.

They read as follows: Resolved. That it is the sense of this caucus that it is the duty of every Demo-cratic member of the House to vote for the pending resolution providing for the con-sideration of the tariff bill, in order than the House may have an opportunity to re-deem the pledges of the party respecting tariff reform.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty

of every Democratic member of the House to attend daily sessions, and we hereby express the opinion that those members who are absent; owe it to the party, and to those of us who are here, to immediately return, in order that pressing public business may be attended to.

The Sugar Schedule. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, brought up the

matter of the sugar schedule and offered a substitute for the provision of the bill as reported by the committee on that subject, providing for the abolition of the sugar bounty at once. The sugar questions brought out several other speakers and propositions, but at 10 o'clock of Georgia, moved that the caucus adjourn, which motion was leaving the sugar proposition Mr. Harter stated that he would offer

his proposition as an amendment to the Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, who originat ed the call for the caucus, after adjourn ment, expressed the opinion that another caucus was necessary and would be call

There were four attempts by roll-call in the House this afternoon to secure a demand for the previous question on the order reported by the Committee on Rules fixing the limit of debate on

the tariff bill. On the fourth attempt the vote was announced—yeas, 166; nays, 0. No Republican member voted, and the following Democrats, who were shown

the following Democrats, who were shown by a previous call of the House to have been present, were not recorded;
Messrs. Bankhead, Cadmus, Caminetti, Coombs, Covert, English, Haines, Hayes, Heard, Hines, Hudson, Latimer, Raynor, Sibley, Sickles, and Sperry.
One member of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is quoted as taking a gloomy view of the situation. After the House adjourned he said that

After the House adjourned he said that the dissatisfaction among Democrats seemed to be spreading, and rather bit-terly remarked that there were a score or two of members credited to the Demo crats who ought really to ally themselve with the Republicans. This view of the situation, however, is not shared by other members of the committee, who express the firm conviction that by Monday at the farthest, the Democrats will have a quorum of members present, who will vote to pass the pending order and proceed with the bill:

An Overture to the Populists WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Speaker eaders determined during the fight in the House, when it became evident that the Populist veters would be sufficient to make a quorum, to give the Tbird party recognition as a party during the progress of the debute if its members would agree to vote. A proposition was formally sub-nitted to Representative Jerry Simpson, of Kaneas, that the Populists should have three hours during the evening for debateas long as the general tariff discussion lasted. Simpson conferred with his assoclates, and they were greatly pleased that for the first time in the history of their rganization they had received a tender of actual recognition as a party on the floor of Congress. It was decided, however, not to accept the proposition, as the Populists believed that the five days allowed under the rule for general debute was entirely insufficient for a full presentation of the tariff question.

NOW ANOTHER OBSTACLE, Sheriff Broward Says Mitchell and Corbett

Cannot Meet. JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 5.-The Duval

Athletic Club tan against another snag to-day in Sheriff Broward, of this county. The club has been claiming all along that despite Governor Mitchell's opposition the fight would occur in Jacksonville, because the officials of the city and county would not interfere as long as the courts had not passed on the Florida law in regard

against it."

He protested against the policy of tearIng the measure to pieces in caucus, and
closed by offering a resolution pledging
the majority to support the bill. The
Speaker was loudly applauded as he took
bis see!

The Sheriff Means Business.

Sheriff Broward is noted for his firmness and bravery, and no one doubts that he means to stop the fight. He is a man of wenderful nerve, and would not hesitate to shoot in the discharge of his duty. He stood off a mob at the county that are not as a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the county of the stood off a mob at the stood off a mob a jail a year or so ago, and it is well known that if the Athletic Club attempts to bring about the match publicly in this county in defiance of Sheriff Broward there will be trouble,

The Sheriff will use greater efforts to Mr. Cockran spoke in his accustomed impassioned manner, and at the close of his remarks he was given a round of applause.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Rules, was the next from office The Sheriff knows this, and not likely to give the Governor an opportunity to accuse him of falling to do his duty in the natter of stopping the fight. In spite of all these things, however, the members of the club are talking as confidently as ever of their ability to bring the match to a successful issue.

The Governor Stin Firm.

It may be true that the club managers have brought pressure to bear on the Governor, but it would seem that nothing has been accomplished. The Governor is as determined as ever, as the following telegram, read to-day to the Florida Control of the control ference of the Methodist Episcopa. Church, South, in sesion at Palatka, Fla.

shows:
"Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 5, 1894.
"Rev. J. C. Sale and T. W. Tomkles, Com-

mittee:
"Please present to the Conference my
hearifeit thanks for the resolution passed
by that body denouncing the brutal Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight. I shall endeavor do my duty in the premises

(Signed) "N. L. MITCHELL,
"Governor of Florida."

It is needless to say that this telegram was heartily cheered by the ministers.

Many people believe that the stand taken by the Methodist Conference has given the club flee back even in by the Methodist Conference has given the club fhe black eye up to date, for the ministers gathered at Palatka represent fully one-half the populace of Florida. The club people talk a good deal about pushing work on the arena, but the facts seem to be that they are simply building a high fence around an acre or two of ground. They say that they will not roof the enclosure, and that the seats will be

put in later.
The truth is, as has been stated in these belief that the club has given up all hope of having a public contest, and is now engaged in perfecting arrangements to tory about having taken steps to charte ore and after the contest, but Bowden, of course, would not let the public into the club's arrangements, and in spite of his denials it is believed that the train story Where the Fight Will Take Place.

it was reported to-day that the club would probably select Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine, where Mitchell is now training, as the scene of the contest. This Island is in St. Johns county, and hat the contest shall occur in either Johns or Duval county. The belief that the club has Anastasia Island in view as the place for the consummation of the

located, has shown a disposition to defy Governor Mitchell's wishes in regard to the In an interview, Judge Cooper is quoted as saying, "that should the club people decide to have the contest in this (St. Johns county) and should Governor Mitchell order me to take action, I should ask for information authorizing the same as at present I know of no law of the State

the judicial circuit in which the island is

prohibiting glove contests."

The club, it is said, is banking on this statement from Judge Cooper, and the general impression is that if the contest general impression is that if the contest occurs at all it will occur on Anastasia Island. The Island is very accessible, and would be a fine place for the fight, but Governor Mitchell has shown himself so resourceful in balking the cinb up to date that it is very probable that he will find some way of interfering even if the club attempts to bring off the event on the sea-surt island.

sea-girt island. To the Southern Associated Press corndent to-night Manager Bowder respondent to-night Mahager bounds said that the club was preparing a statement for the public, and in a few days it will be given to the press associations. Till this statement is ready he says he proposes to do no talking.

BRITISH TROOPS KILLED.

They Were Fired Upon by the French in Disputed Territory.

THREE OFFICERS AND TWENTX-SIX MEN

Killed Outright Without Provocation - Did the French Mistake Them for

LIVERFOOL, Jan. 5.-A dispatch from Sierra Leure, Northwest Coast of Africa.

"Captain Lendy and two other officers of the British army, together with twenty-six men of a West India regiment, have been killed at Warina, in the interior. Details of the affair are very meagre. Captelir Lendy had charge of the newly-organized frontier police, and it is surmised that at the time of the affair he was in command of the frontier expedition, and the French mistook him and his men for the natives, against whom they were then operating.

The News Confirmed. Later.-The news has received official

The officers killed were Captain Lendy, Lieut. C. W. Roughlan, and Lleutenant Liston. The twenty-six privates who were shot were all negroes. The government dispatches are withheld, and only part of their contents can be ascertained. According to all accounts the French

creased fire upon the British troops with-out provocation or warning. How they could have made such a mistake it is very difficult to conceive, as the West very difficult to conceive, as the West India regiment wear bright, scarlet uniforms, carry British arms, and observe all the regulations of army discipline.

The attack took place in the district whose possession is still a matter of dispute between England and France. Some time ago Capt. Lendy was supposed to be hemmed in by natives near Koranko, and a detachment of the West India Regulation.

and a detachment of the West India Reg-iment was sent to his aid. Then a larger force from the same regiment was dispatched after the first. It is not known whether boh forces were with him at the time of the French attack. The French some time since took pos-ession of the town of Hera Makonah, in

the interior. This town was claimed by the English, and Capt. Lendy was dis-patched with a small police force to re-lieve the British garrison at Taula, in the same district. All reports of his progress and experiences since he set have been meagre and contradictory.

The British Expedition.

The main British expedition sent to Koranko was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, and consisted of 120 frontier police and 430 West Indians. It was sent against the Maranding Sofas, who Britain had informed France of the objects and scope of the expedition, knowing that French troops also were punishing the Sofas, under Ahmay Samadoo. Those at Koranko had fled from the French. at Koranko had hed from the French. Great Britain was not aware that the French were far enough south to come in contact with the British troops. The French troops consisted chiefly of Sengal negroes, officered by Frenchmen. Capt. negroes, officered by Frenchmen, Capt.

ward for his services. The British captured a French officer at Warina.

THE CORWIN BETURNS. A Hint that Probably Means that the Queen was Restored.

(Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.) SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.-The revenue cutter Corwin, which was due last Saturmorning. She did not enter, but lay to off Fort Point long enough to send a boat to shore with dispatches, and then salled to shore with dispatches, and then salled in and anchored off Sausalito, whence she afterwards proceeded to Mare Is-land. A reporter in a boat met the cutter off the Fort and endeavored to board her, but was repulsed. His inquiries as to how things were going at Honolulu were unanswered. All hands had evident-ty received strictest injunctions as to received strictest injunctions as to silence on that point, and no intelligence could be got out of anybody. Only a hint of news at first was given by one of the crew, who said over the side to the re-

There is a big row on down in Hono-

Afterward, in answer to a question,
Agrain Munger yelled back, "The Queen
had not been put back on the throne
when we left, but she may be there now,

all the same."
After putting an officer with dispatches for Washington ashore the Corwin steamed over to Sausalito. She lay there eteamed over to Sausalito. She lay there for an hour, and while there the revenue cutter Hartley went over to her, after which the Corwin again got under way and went to the Mare Island navy-yard. From the appearance of the steamer she must have been pressed during the run, and the chances are that it is not more than ten days since she left Honolulu. Her starboard coal bunkers were apparently empty, as she had a decided list to port. At the navy-yard the cutter will go out of commission and he returned to go out of commission and be returned to

the custom-house authorities.

The Mohican is at Mare Island, fully equipped and provisioned. If more assistance is required at Honolulu she can be got ready and dispatched in an hour,

Law Has Not Awed Them. PALERMO, Jan. 5.—The presence of large bodies of troops in Sicily and the establishment of martial law has not had the effect of aweing the disorderty element. To-day at Narinco, a town eleven

Charged Upon by the Troops-Martial

mlies southwest of this city, a bloody riot occurred. A hand of men, estimated to have numbered 9,000, gathered there in one of the low quarters of the town and started to parade the streets. Revolu-tionary cries were uttered and threats. centest is strengthened by the fact that tionary cries were uttered and threats to tionary cries were uttered and threats to loot the town were frequently heard. A strong force of troops was dispatched to disperse the mob. The troops were at-tacked by the rioters, many of whom were armed with fire-erms, and a desperate fight took place. Thirty of the rioters were killed; fifty others were wounded. Owing to the strict enforcement of mili-tary law it is hard to obtain full details of the affair

The Government has called out the third section of the army class of 1829. This sec-tion numbers 3,900 men. All of them will be sent to Sicily.

WEATHER FORECAST. Partly cloudy; decidedly colder; west to nort winds, becoming variable. For North Carolina: Cloudy, with rain in western portions; cooler; variable

For South Carolina; Fair; south winds,

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER. The following was the average range of the thermometer at the Times' office yes-

terday:
9 A. M., 56; 12 M., 60; 3 P. M., 62; 6 P. M.,
50; 9 P. M., 57; 12 M., 56, Average, 55